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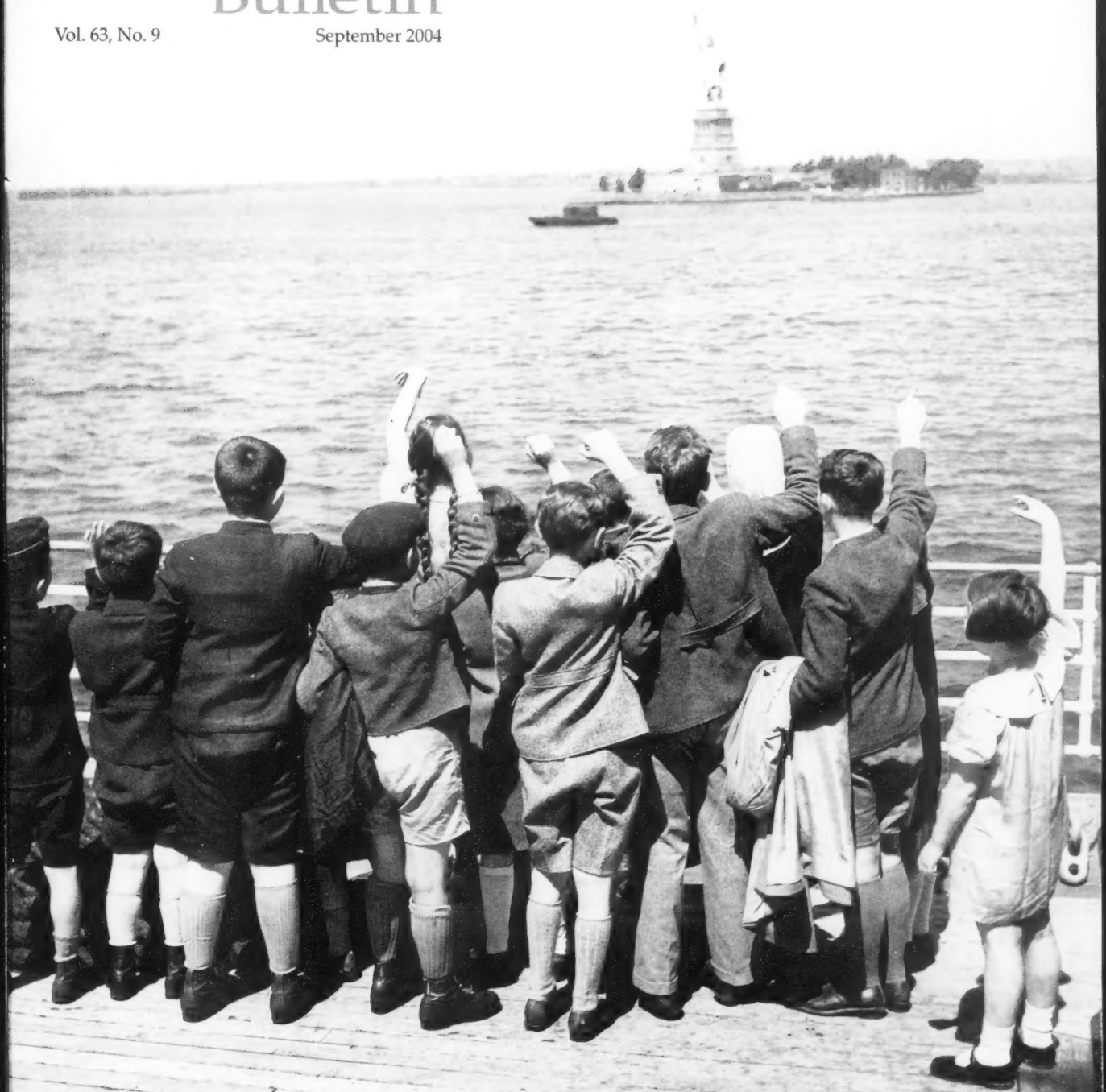

FROM HAVEN TO HOME
350 YEARS OF JEWISH LIFE IN AMERICA

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Information Bulletin

Vol. 63, No. 9 September 2004

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: "Jewish Refugee Children," aboard the liner President Harding, waving at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, 1939. *© AP/World Wide Photos. New York World-Telegram and Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division.*

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HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Correction: Three of the photos in the article on the Holmes debate in the August issue were inadvertently misidentified. The photo in the left column on p. 158 is of William Burton; the photo at the top of the right column on p. 159 is of Juan Manuel Rodriguez Carcamo, and the photo below that is of Jean Pierre Picca.

FROM HAVEN TO HOME

350 YEARS OF JEWISH LIFE IN AMERICA

A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBITION

SEPTEMBER 9 – DECEMBER 18, 2004

In 1654, after Portugal recaptured Brazil and expelled its Jewish settlers, a group of 23 Jewish refugees arrived in New Amsterdam (now New York City) seeking a safe haven and ultimately made a home for themselves and their descendants in the New World.

The Library of Congress celebrates this historic event with a new exhibition, "From Haven to Home: 350 Years of Jewish Life in America," which is on view in the Northwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building through Dec. 18.

The Library's exhibition is one of the commemorative activities associated with the congressionally recognized Commission for Commemorating 350 Years of American Jewish History. The members of the commission are the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Administration, the American Jewish Historical Society and the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives.

Commission members are lenders to this exhibition and to other commemorative exhibitions in Cincinnati, New York and Los Angeles. Funding for the Library's exhibition, a companion volume and a series of public programs has been made possible by a generous grant from the Abby and Emily Rapoport Trust Fund in the Library of Congress, a fund established by Bernard and Audre Rapoport of Waco, Texas, in honor of their granddaughters to support the Judaic programs of the Library.

Charles Chambers

A portion of a 1917 poster, "Food Will Win the War," published by the United States Food Administration, which appeals in Yiddish to the patriotic spirit and gratitude of the new arrivals to America

Three hundred fifty years ago 23 Jews fled Recife, Brazil, and sought safe haven in a new land. It is to this singular event that today's American Jewish community traces its beginnings. From those beginnings through the present day, Jewish life in America has presented both opportunities and challenges. The Library of Congress is exploring the relationship between America and its Jewish community in "From Haven to Home," an exhibition featuring more than 200 treasures of American Judaica from its collections and important loans from other cultural institutions.

"The Library's collections, which currently number nearly 129 million items, are rich in materials that document the history of America's Jewish community," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Included are letters from American presidents—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, among others—to prominent American Jews of their day, comprehensive collections of printed books and newspapers and materials in multiple formats … by and about America's Jews. Many of these materials testify to the deeply sympathetic and intensely creative relationship between America and its Jewish community."

The Library's commemorative exhibition examines the Jewish experience in America through the prisms of "Haven" and "Home." The Haven section opens with a selection of pivotal documents expressing the ideals of freedom that have come to represent the promise of America. This section also explores the formative experiences of Jewish immigrants as they struggled to become American.

The Home section focuses on the opportunities and challenges inherent in a free society and the uniquely American Jewish religious movements, institutions and associations created in response. In telling the story of diverse groups of Jewish immigrants who made the United States their home, the exhibition examines the intertwined themes, and sometimes conflicting aims, of accommodation, assertion, adaptation and acculturation that have characterized the American Jewish experience from its beginnings in 1654 to today.

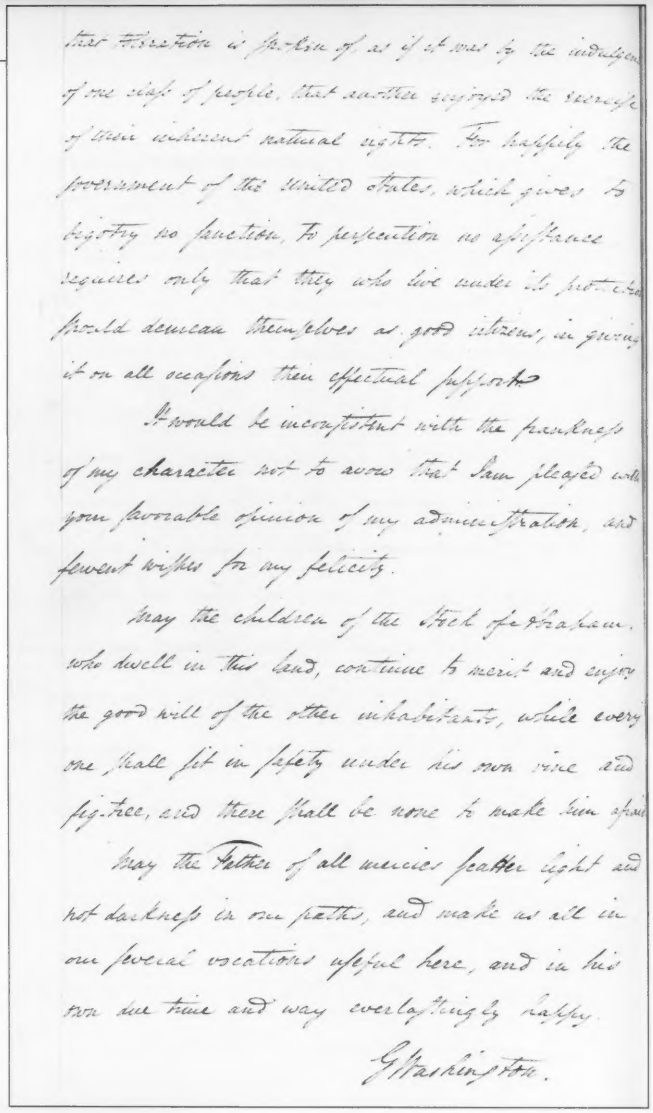
Haven

From the time of its discovery, America has been a haven for Europe's oppressed and persecuted. In 1492, the same year that Christopher Columbus set sail for the New World, the Spanish Inquisition reached its apogee. Spain expelled its Jews, and, five years later, Portugal followed suit. The remnants of Iberian Jewry found refuge in the cities and towns of Europe, North Africa and the Near East, and, in the first half of the 17th century, some of their descendants established communities in Dutch-ruled Brazil.

References to Columbus' voyages and to his "discoveries" are recorded in a number of early Hebrew printed books as well as in other works by Jews related to navigation and exploration, which can be found in the exhibition. For Jews forced to practice their faith in secret, the New World offered the prospect of practicing Judaism in the open. Other Jews saw in the newly discovered lands possibilities for economic opportunity and adventure, while some, like 16th century scholar and geographer Abraham Farissol, may have seen the discovery of the New World as a harbinger of the messianic era.

In 1654 Brazil passed from Dutch to Portuguese rule, and Jewish settlers were expelled. Most returned to Holland or moved to Protestant-ruled colonies in the Caribbean. A group of 23 Jewish refugees, including women and children, arrived in New Amsterdam hoping to build a new home for themselves. In the years that followed, the growing Jewish community pressed the authorities to extend to them rights offered to other settlers, including the right to trade and travel, to stand guard, to own property, to establish a cemetery, to erect a house of worship and to participate fully in the political process.

For Jews, the promise of America was deeply rooted in its commitment to religious freedom. "There is a fundamental difference between religious tolerance and religious freedom, or religious pluralism," said Michael Grunberger, curator of the exhibition and head of the Library's Hebraic Section. Grunberger pointed out that the correspondence in 1790 between Moses Seixas, on



that Toleration is spoken of, as if it were by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity.

May the children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

May the Father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

G. Washington.

In his letter to the Newport Hebrew Congregation in 1790, President George Washington made clear that America was a government that "to bigotry gives no sanction, to persecution no assistance."

Michaela McNichol

Library curator Michael Grunberger introduces the "Haven to Home" exhibition to the press.

Preface.

members, but the whole Church is commaunded to teach one another in all the ſeverall ſorts of Davids pſalmes, ſome being called by himſelfe מזמורים: pſalms, ſome תהיללים Hymns ſome שירים: ſpirituall ſongs. ſoe that if the ſinging Davids pſalmes be a morall duty & therfore perpetuall; then wee under the new Teſtamẽt are bound to ſing them as well as they under the old: and if wee are expreſly commanded to ſing Pſalmes, Hymnes, and ſpirituall ſongs, then either wee muſt ſing Davids pſalmes, or elſe may affirm they are not ſpirituall ſongs: which being penned by an extraordiary gift of the Spirit, for the ſake eſpecially of Gods ſpirituall Iſraell; not to be read and preached only (as other parts of holy writ) but to be ſung alſo, they are therefore moſt ſpirituall, and ſtill to be ſung of all the Iſraell of God: and verily as their ſin is exceeding great, who will allow Davids pſalmes (as other ſcriptures) to be read in churches (which is one end) but not to be preached alſo, (which is another end ſoe their ſin is crying before God, who will allow them to be read and preached, but ſeeke to deprive the Lord of the glory of the third end of them, which is to ſing them in chriſtian churches.

obj. 1 If it be ſayd that the Saints in the primitive Church did compile ſpirituall ſongs of their owne inditing, and ſing them before the Church.

1Cor. 14, 15, 16.

Anſ. We anſwer firſt, that thoſe Saints compiled theſe ſpirituall ſongs by the extraordinary gifts of

* 3 the

א 1

בראשית

LIBER GENESIS.

CAPUT I. א

ב'רישי א בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ:
Deus creat cœlum et terram.
2 והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח
3 אלהים מרחפת על פני המים: ויאמר אלהים יהי
3 Creat lucem, ac distinguit inter lucem et tenebras.
4 אור ויהי אור: וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויבדל
ה אלהים בין האור ובין החשך: ויקרא אלהים
לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום
אחד: פ
6 Creat expansum, et separat aquas inferiores à superioribus.
6 ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מבדיל בין
7 מים למים: ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויבדל בין המים
אשר מתחת לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי
8 כן: ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר
יום שני: פ
9 Aquæ confluunt in unum locum. Terra apparet et producit fructus.
9 ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום
י אחד ותראה היבשה ויהי כן: ויקרא אלהים ליבשה
ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים וירא אלהים כי טוב:
11 ויאמר אלהים תדשא הארץ דשא עשב מזריע זרע עץ
פרי עשה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ ויהי כן:
12 ותוצא הארץ דשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ עשה
13 פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב: ויהי
ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי: פ
14 Deus creat luminaria in expanso.
14 ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבדיל בין
היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים ושנים:
טו והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ ויהי
16 כן: ויעש אלהים את שני המארת הגדלים את
המאור הגדל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן
17 לממשלת הלילה ואת הכוכבים: ויתן אתם אלהים
18 ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ: ולמשל ביום
ובלילה A

Two imporant volumes in the life of early Jewish America: at left, printed by Stephen Daye in 1640, the "Bay Psalm Book" (1640) is the first book printed in the English settlements of America and includes the Hebrew words for psalms, hymns and spiritual songs. At right, a page from the first complete Hebrew Bible in America, published in Philadelphia in 1814 by Thomas Dobson, using text prepared by Jonathan (Jonas) Horwitz.

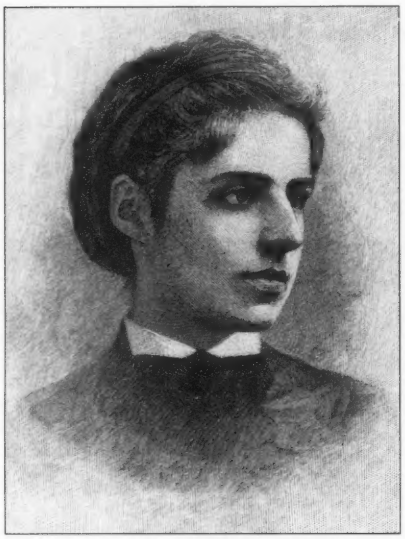
behalf of Newport's Hebrew Congregation, and George Washington—on display in this section of the exhibition—in which Washington wrote that the United States gives "to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance," affirmed the new nation's commitment to the right of Jews, as well as other Americans, to practice any religion they chose.

Another item in the exhibition, an 1818 letter from Thomas Jefferson to Mordecai Manuel Noah, indicates that the goal had not yet been reached. Jefferson wrote that "more remains to be done, for altho' we are free by law, we are not so in practice."

In 1776 Maryland adopted a state constitution requiring that holders of public office declare their faith in the Christian religion. State legislators amended the constitution in 1826 to eliminate this requirement. Speaking in support of the amendment, which became known as the "Jew Bill," were H.M. Brackenridge, in 1818, and William G.D. Worthington, in 1824, whose speeches, from the Library's general collections, are included in the exhibition.

Among the Library's other treasures on display are the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in what is today the United States, in 1640, which contains the Hebrew words for psalms and hymns; the first Hebrew grammar published in America (1735) for use in a required course at Harvard (the grammar's author, Judah Monis, was permitted to join the faculty once he converted to Christianity); the first Hebrew Bible printed in America (1814); and the first published work (1833) by an American Jewish woman, Penina Moise, a prolific author of poems and hymns.

In the more than 200 years that followed Washington's letter, America's Jews communicated often with their elected representatives, including presidents, to ensure that the promise of America was realized in practice.



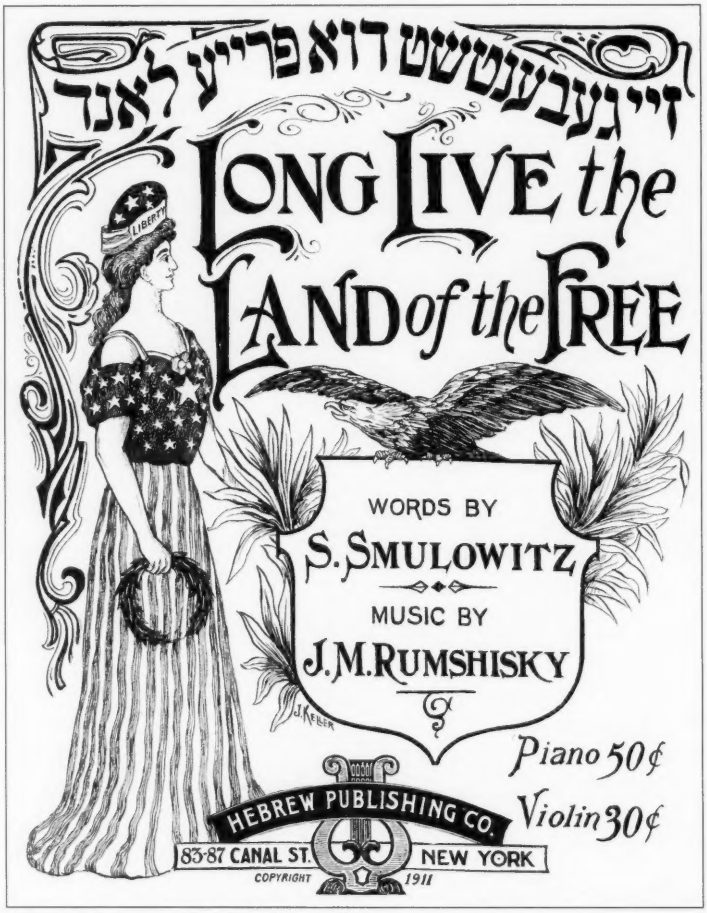
Emma Lazarus, author of "The New Colossus," which is inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty, in an engraving from a book of her poetry

A Century of Immigration, 1820–1924

In the century spanning the years 1820 through 1924, an increasingly steady flow of Jews made their way to America, culminating in a massive surge of immigrants toward the beginning of the 20th century. Impelled by economic hardship, persecution and the great social and political upheavals of the 19th century—industrialization, overpopulation and urbanization—millions of Europe's Jews left their towns and villages and embarked on the arduous journey to the "Golden Land" of America.

In the first half of the 19th century, Jewish immigrants came mostly, though not exclusively, from Central Europe. In addition to settling in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, groups of German-speaking Jews made their way to Cincinnati, Albany, Cleveland, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and dozens of small towns across the United States. During this period there was an almost hundred-fold increase in America's Jewish population from some 3,000 in 1820 to as many as 300,000 in 1880.

Between 1881 and 1924, the migration shifted from Central Europe eastward, with more than 2.5 million East European Jews propelled from their native lands by persecution and the lack of economic opportunity. Most of those who arrived as part of this huge influx settled in cities where they clustered in districts close to city cen-



This patriotic song in Yiddish from 1911 opens with: "To express loyalty with every/fibre of one's being, to/this Land of Freedom, is the/sacred duty of every Jew"; a 1907 photo of Harry Houdini with his "two sweethearts"—mother Cecilia Steiner Weiss and wife Beatrice

You are invited to be present on the occasion of the
inauguration by the President of the United States,
of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World,
on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor,
on Thursday, October 28th 1886.
On behalf of
The American Committee
William M. Evarts, Chairman
Richard Butler, Secretary
Henry F. Spaulding, Treasurer
Joseph H. Choate,
James H. Hencken,
Frederic A. Potts.
John M. Schofield,
Major General U.S. Army
Commanding
Division of the Atlantic

Invitation to the inauguration of the "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World" from President Grover Cleveland, Oct 28, 1886

ters, joined the working class, spoke Yiddish and built strong networks of cultural, spiritual, voluntary and social organizations. This period of growth came to an end with the passage of restrictive immigration laws in 1921 and 1924. Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe to the United States never again reached the levels that it did before 1920.

Exhibition highlights documenting the migration include the manuscript poem "The New Colossus," in the hand of Emma Lazarus (1849-1887), who penned the poem in 1883 as part of a fund-raising campaign for erecting the Statute of Liberty. Her words, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free" appear on the statue's base (on loan from the American Jewish Historical Society). The exhibition also displays the July 4, 1884, deed from France to the United States for the "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World" (loaned by the National Archives and Records Administration) and film clips of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island and living in the Lower East Side of Manhattan.

This is one of six video stations showing film clips relevant to the Jewish experience in America; others display early scenes of the Jewish quarters in cities such as New York and Boston, examples of anti-Semitism, Jews at home, Jews and entertainment, and a concluding video clip.

Also on display are a photograph and passport application of one famous immigrant, Eric Weiss from Budapest, who made his name in America as Harry Houdini, magician and escape artist; Albert Einsten's 1936 "Declaration of Intention" to become a U.S. citizen after he fled Nazi Germany (from the National Archives); and Hannah Arendt's Affidavit of Identity in Lieu of Passport, dated Jan. 18, 1949, as well as the introduction to her third edition of "The Origins of Totalitarianism" (1966).

Anti-Semitism

From the nation's earliest days, an undercurrent of prejudice and discrimination posed a continuing challenge to the Jewish community. However, constitutional guarantees of religious liberty, backed up by American Jewry's firm response to acts of intolerance, prevented persecution of Jews from sinking deep roots in the United States.

Legal impediments to Jewish participation in the political, social and economic life of the country largely ended once Jews received political rights in Maryland in 1826, though the last restrictions in New Hampshire did not disappear until 1877.

Judaica in the Library of Congress

Judaica has been part of the collections of the Library of Congress since the institution's earliest days. In 1815 Thomas Jefferson's collection of 6,487 volumes arrived in the capital, forming the core of a newly reconstituted congressional library to replace the one that was burned by British troops the year before.

Among Jefferson's books were a handful of notable Judaic titles, including William Whiston's translation of "The Genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian," which was published in London in 1737. Josephus, a leader of the first century Jewish rebellion against Rome, was captured and exiled to Rome. There he wrote "The Jewish Wars" and "Antiquities of the Jews"—works of enduring popularity that have appeared in many printed editions and translations to this day. It is likely that Josephus' account of the Jewish rebellion in 66 C.E. against Rome—the imperial power of its day—had a special resonance for the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Hebraic Section of the Library of Congress, one of the world's leading centers for Hebrew and Yiddish studies, was established in 1914 as part of the Division of Semitica and Oriental Literature. A gift of 10,000 volumes collected by bibliographer Ephraim Deinard and donated to the Library by philanthropist Jacob H. Schiff in 1912 formed the nucleus of the collection. In 1978 the African and Middle Eastern Division was created to encompass the Hebraic, African and Near East sections. Today, the Hebraic Section collections contain some 160,000 volumes in Hebrew and related languages such as Yiddish, Ladino, Syriac and the languages of Ethiopia. Included among these are cuneiform tablets, which contain the earliest examples of writing held in the Library of Congress.

Judaica in various formats can be found in many of the Library's other divisions such as Prints and Photographs; Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound; Geography and Map; Rare Book and Special Collections; and Manuscript. Items from these divisions, along with important items on loan from other institutions, are included in the exhibition.

During the Civil War, like so many of their fellow citizens, Jews were forced to take sides. While most of the nation's 150,000 Jews lived in the North and supported the Union, a sizable minority numbering about 25,000 lived in the South and held strong allegiance to the Confederacy. Anti-Jewish sentiments rose sharply during the war, culminating in Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's infamous Order No. 11, banning Jews as a class from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. The order was countermanded by President Lincoln three weeks later.

An enlarged New York World-Telegram & Sun photograph in the exhibition portrays Leo Frank, who was lynched by a hysterical mob on Aug. 17, 1915, for the alleged murder of a girl in an Atlanta pencil factory. A 1920 copy of the Dearborn Independent provides a sample of automaker Henry Ford's anti-Semitic tirades in which he accuses Jews of plotting world revolution and controlling financial markets; his newspaper had a peak circulation of 700,000.

Confronting the challenges presented by anti-Semitism has been a persistent concern of American Jewry and has led to the founding of communal organizations focused specifically on responding to prejudice and preventing it through education. Anti-Semitism, extension of civil rights, separation of church and state, the security of the State of Israel and the welfare of Jews around the world are issues that have traditionally stood at the top of the Jewish community's political agenda.

War and Its Aftermath

After Adolf Hitler ascended to power in 1933, American Jews undertook various measures to protest the ever-worsening circumstances of the German Jews. They initiated a nationwide boycott of German goods and organized protest marches and rallies in support of beleaguered German Jewry. Though 100,000 Jews were able to enter the United States during the 1930s, millions more were left stranded as attempts to ease America's immigration restrictions largely failed, and other potential havens for Jews barred their entry. With the onset of the war in 1939, Hitler put his plan to annihilate European Jewry into action.

A yellowing telegram, on loan to the exhibition from the Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives, tells a poignant story. On Aug. 28, 1942, the contents of this telegram from Gerhardt Riegner, an official of the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland, were conveyed to Jewish leaders, among them Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York. In the telegram Riegner outlined the Nazi intention to exterminate Europe's Jews. At the request of U.S. officials, Wise remained silent, pending official confirmation of the report. Some three months later, the State Department verified the news contained in what has come to be known as the "Riegner Telegram." By this time, however, the Nazis had already murdered more than 2 million of the 6 million Jews who ultimately perished in the Holocaust.

The lynching of Leo Frank, Aug. 17, 1915, Marietta, Ga.; the 1942 telegram that first reveals Nazi Germany's intention to exterminate Europe's Jewish population

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Zion and America

The Jewish immigrants who arrived in massive waves from Eastern Europe beginning in the early 1880s brought with them the ideas of "Hibbat Zion" (Love of Zion), a movement whose principal aim was the return of the Jewish people to their ancient homeland. Political Zionism gained strength in America in 1914, when Louis D. Brandeis accepted a leadership post as chair of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs. The persistent efforts of America's Zionist activists on behalf of the establishment of a national homeland for Jews in Palestine were rewarded when the United States voted in favor of the United Nations' 1947 partition plan, dividing Palestine into two independent states, one Jewish and one Arab. On May 14, 1948, Israel declared its independence and minutes later President Harry S. Truman officially recognized the new Jewish state in a brief document that is on view in the exhibition; it is on loan from the National Archives.

Poster, ca. 1940, encouraging American Jews to support the overseas needs of refugees in Europe and Palestine

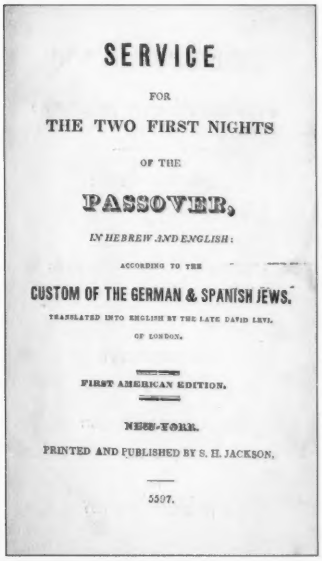
Jewish Identity

In the early years, Jews fought to be treated like everyone else, seeking the "equal footing" that was theirs by law but not necessarily in practice. More recently, like other minorities and ethnic groups, they have asserted their right to be different and to have those differences accommodated and accepted by society at large.

Perhaps the greatest challenge faced by the Jewish community has been to find ways of maintaining its group identity in an open and free society. To this end, American Jewry has created uniquely American Jewish religious movements, institutions and associations suited to an ever-changing American scene. When millions of East European Jews arrived between 1881 and 1924, American Jews set up networks of organizations to settle and "Americanize" the new arrivals. A rare document of one of these associations (also described in the Conservation Corner article on p.176) is on view. And when confronted with prejudice and discrimination, Jews responded by creating organizations that fought for tolerance and acceptance.

Home

Influenced by the pluralism of American society that encouraged diversity and multiple associations, the American Jewish community rapidly became internally pluralistic, establishing multiple religious movements, cultural affiliations and advocacy groups to meet individual and communal needs. This pluralism is well reflected in the profusion of American "haggadot," the home ritual used at the Passover seder. Hundreds of American editions of the haggadah have appeared, from traditional to innovative and reflecting a full range of religious, cultural and political positions. Examples of these can be seen in the exhibition. The very first American haggadah (left) appeared in New York in 1837 and included the declaration that it was the "First American Edition," implying, correctly, that many more editions would follow. Through these haggadot one can trace the journey of America's Jews from sojourners in a temporary haven to citizens at home in America.


SERVICE

FOR

THE TWO FIRST NIGHTS

OF THE

PASSOVER,

IN HEBREW AND ENGLISH:

ACCORDING TO THE

CUSTOM OF THE GERMAN & SPANISH JEWS.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY THE LATE DAVID LEVI, OF LONDON.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

NEW-YORK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. H. JACKSON,

5597.

Programming at the Library of Congress in Connection with "From Haven to Home"

Films: A series of films will be shown in the Library's Mary Pickford Theater, September through December, in conjunction with the exhibition. For films and showtimes, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/mopic/pickford/pickford-current.html**.

Live Performances: A live theatrical performance titled "Haven to Home: An American Journey," will be performed at 10:30 a.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on **Oct. 12, Oct. 26, Nov 2, Nov. 18** and **Dec. 6**.

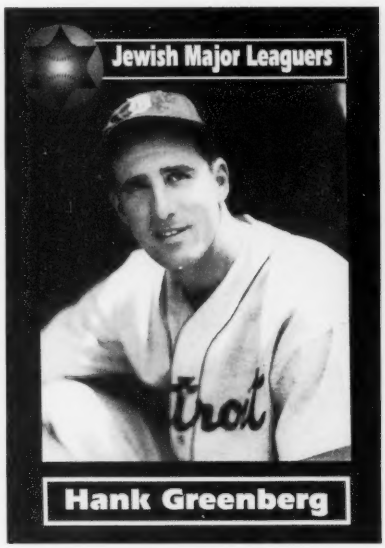
Symposium: A symposium titled "The State of Jewish Learning in America" will be held at the Library of Congress on Tuesday, **Nov. 9**, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sponsored by the Library in cooperation with Baltimore Hebrew University, the program will feature leading scholars of Jewish studies discussing topics ranging from the academic study of Judaism to popular Jewish culture in America.

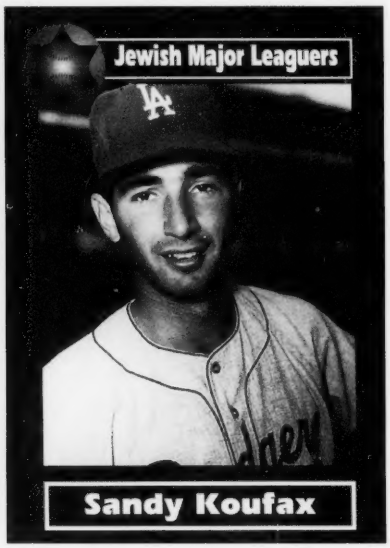
Lectures: "Yiddish Artists in Early 20th-Century New York," by Lauren Strauss, **Nov. 30** at 12:30 p.m. in LJ 119 … "Jewish Life in Small Town America," by Lee Shai Weissbach, University of Louisville, **Dec. 8** at 12:30 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion … Screening of "Gentleman's Agreement," introduction by Jerome C. Chanes, Yeshiva University, **Dec. 15** at 7 p.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater … "Antisemitism in America, Past and Present Realities and Myths," by Jerome A. Chanes, Yeshiva University, **Dec. 16** at 12:30 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion.

Web: An online version of the exhibition can be viewed at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/haventohome/**.

The nature of American society, with its acceptance of religious diversity, provided America's Jews with an unprecedented sense of security and safety. The feeling of being "at home" in America has varied from immigrant wave to immigrant wave, and even from person to person. By 1950 most American Jews were native-born, and a great many had participated in two world wars, experienced the Great Depression, witnessed the Holocaust and its aftermath and supported the establishment of the State of Israel. In the post-World War II years, Jews became a vital force in American society and in the political process, demonstrated on behalf of those oppressed abroad, supported civil rights movements at home and played a significant role in the cultural life of the nation.

The exhibition winds up with examples of Jewish life integrated firmly into American culture—a huge poster of an American Indian eating rye bread, with the slogan, "You Don't Have to Be Jewish to Love Levy's Rye Bread"; baseball cards featuring Jewish players Sandy Koufax, Hank Greenberg and Shawn Green; and a Statue of Liberty Hanukkah menorah that links America's quintessential symbol of freedom and opportunity with Judaism's celebration of freedom from oppression.





Hank Greenberg and Sandy Koufax, part of a 142-card set of Jewish Major Leaguers from "American Jews in America's Game" issued by the American Jewish Historical Society, 2003

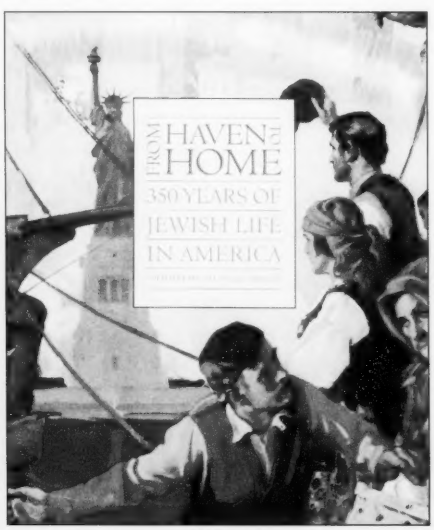
Opposite, a Statue of Liberty Hanukkah menorah designed by Manfred Anson in 1985. At the base of each statue is engraved a milestone in the struggle for Jewish freedom, from "Exodus from Egypt" at far right to "Israel 1948" at far left.

Below, Jewish immigrant Irving Berlin, pictured in 1948, wrote and regularly performed the patriotic standard "God Bless America"; the cover of the 240-page companion book to the "From Haven to Home" exhibition

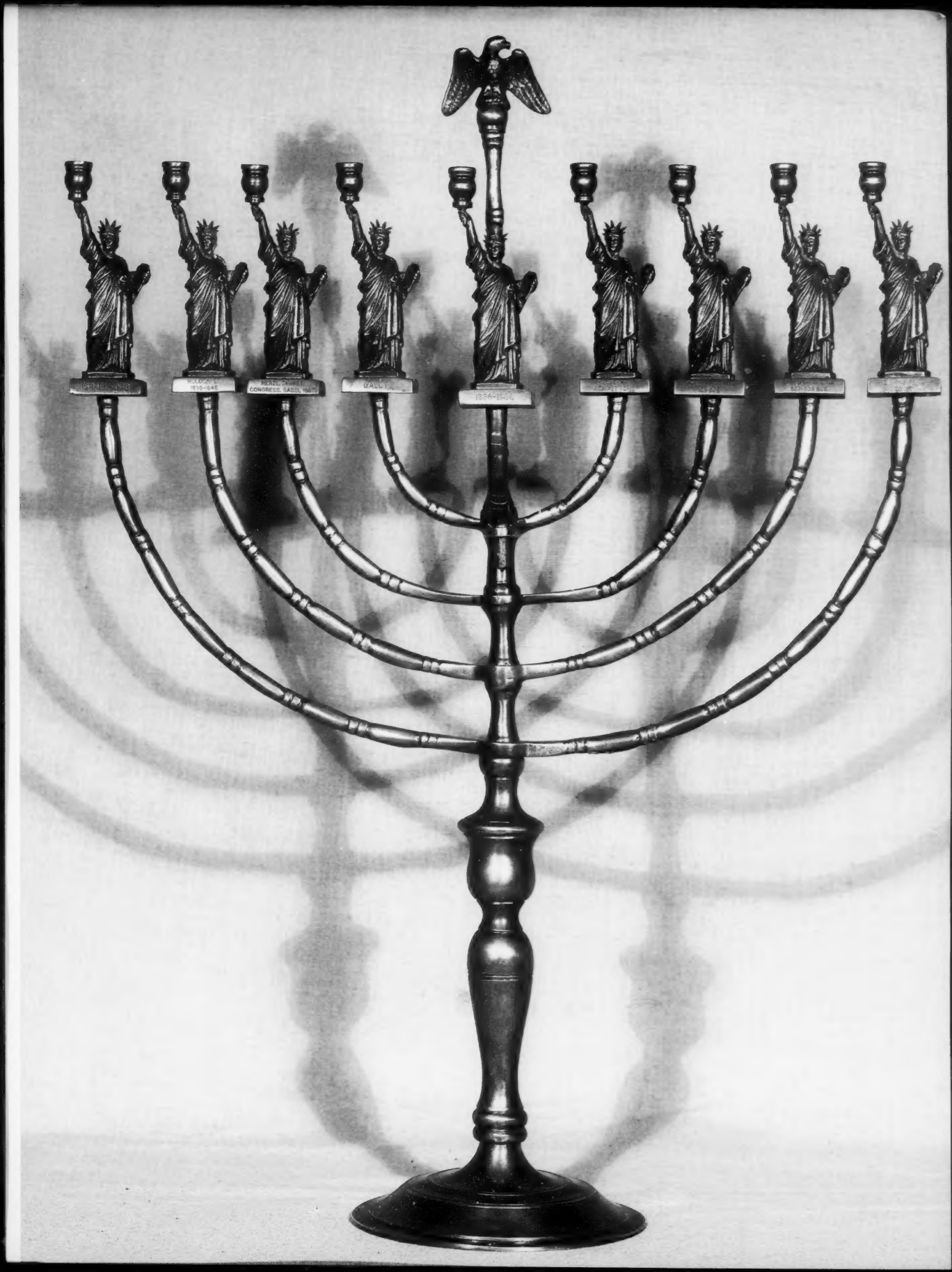
Conclusion

Fifty years ago, the American Jewish community celebrated its tercentenary. At the culminating event of that celebration, President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered a stirring address in which he called the arrival of the Jews to New Amsterdam in 1654 "an event meaningful not only to the Jews of America, but to all Americans—of all faiths, of all national origins." Then Irving Berlin, himself a Russian Jewish immigrant, sang his patriotic hymn, "God Bless America." In so doing, he put into words the deep gratitude that he felt toward the United States, which had been to him, and to countless new Americans like him, first a haven and then a home.

The holograph lyrics and a 1968 video clip of Berlin singing his composition on the Ed Sullivan Show provide a moving conclusion to "From Haven to Home." ◆



Contributors to this article include Michael Grunberger, head of the Library's Hebraic Section and exhibition curator; Irene Chambers, Interpretive Programs officer; Cheryl Regan, exhibition director; Audrey Fischer, public affairs specialist; and Gail Fineberg, editor of The Gazette.


HERZL-CONGRESS
CONGRESS, BASEL, 1897
GALUT
1894-1904

Conservation Corner

Document Tells the Story of a Community

By ANNLINN GROSSMAN

The New York State Certificate of Incorporation for Congregation Rodef Scholem Independent Podhaizer Sick and Benevolent Association is an iconographic artifact of the Jewish community on New York City's Lower East Side. It is one of the items drawn from the Library's collections for the exhibition "From Haven to Home: A Library of Congress Exhibition Marking 350 Years of Jewish Life in America."

Rodef Scholem was one of the many *landsmanschaftn*, or hometown based self-help associations, which were formed by Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe. The *landsmanschaftn* helped people to sustain bonds to their homeland and create connections to their new home in the United States.

Clockwise from upper right: the Certificate of Incorporation prior to treatment; a Library conservator spray washes the certificate on a suction table; detail of the damage to the certificate prior to treatment

Annlinn Grossman

Annlinn Grossman

Lisa Moberg

Heather Wanser

A Library conservator performs careful restoration and repair work on the century-old certificate.

The certificate of incorporation was so important to the community that the association created a special setting for it; the small paper certificate was adhered to a large paper board decorated with textual and graphic elements. Texts, in Hebrew and Yiddish, include the name of the association, the names of its members, its hometown region and a biblical quote. The overriding theme is friendship.

The graphic elements on the certificate include Polish floral motives, a Lion of Judah, gates of Jerusalem, the flag of the United States and a fictional flag of Zion. Pride of place is given to an American eagle.

The object came to the Library in 2004, and the patterns of wear on the piece indicate that this composite object was framed and displayed over a long period of time. Examination shows that new printed lists were pasted over the original handwritten list of names. The association was incorporated in 1900, and records exist from meetings as recent as 1979. Recent information indicates that the association continues to facilitate Jewish burials in its cemetery plot.

The condition of this object testifies to its long and eventful existence, and it provides evidence of the object's composition, manufacture and history.

Heather Wanser

However, some aspects of the condition of an object can compromise its stability and usefulness. It is then the work of the conservator—as in the case of this certificate—to consider interventions that respect historical evidence while restoring stability.

The natural aging of the materials, the construction of the object, its use and its environmental conditions have left their marks. The papers have become embrittled and discolored over time, and moisture and the use of adhesives in the past have resulted in staining and dimensional distortions. Its display in a wooden frame has resulted in discoloration that indicates acid degradation. Exposure to light and moisture has compounded the processes of deterioration. The object was also cracked in two and had been repeatedly mended in that same area. A variety of repairs shows that many hands have been involved in preserving this object for more than a century.

The conservator's first goal was to rejoin the two separated pieces. The secondary goals of treatment were to examine prior repairs; reduce surface dirt, adhesive residues and stains that interfered with visual integrity and legibility; assess the condition of the certificate and improve its attachment to the board; and design a new housing to provide support and protection for the document so that it can be safely exhibited and consulted for years to come.

The conservator's examination of prior repairs revealed that many were attached with adhesives, which could not be reversed without damaging the fragile paper surface. Pressure-sensitive adhesive tape was removed from the verso of the board with a slightly heated metal spatula. Experiments to remove paper mends and attachments on the verso revealed heavy applications of animal glues that had saturated several paper layers. The amount of moisture necessary to remove these adhesives would have threatened the stability of the paper; therefore, these paper attachments and adhesives were removed with a scalpel. The exposed surface was then reinforced with mends of lightweight long-fibered Japanese papers adhered with a very light application of methylcellulose and wheat starch adhesives. These papers and adhesives were used throughout the conservation treatment.

STATE OF NEW YORK
Office of the Secretary of State
ALBANY
It is hereby Certified, that
the Certificate of Incorporation of
Congregation Rodef Scholem
with acknowledgment thereto annexed, was filed and
recorded in this office on the twenty sixth
day of May 1900

Annlinn Grossman

The restored New York State Certificate of Incorporation for Congregation Rodef Scholem Independent Podhaizer Sick and Benevolent Association

The conservator gently removed surface dirt using eraser crumbs to provide a uniform and effective treatment. Adhesive residues were removed by gently swabbing the item with a mild enzymatic solution. Some stains were reduced by light application of slightly alkaline ammoniated water.

The certificate of incorporation was fully adhered to a piece of deteriorating paper board, which was held in the decorated window board with strips of heavily glued paper. As with other such attachments, the strips and glue were removed with a scalpel. The paper board was split and scraped with a fine blade until only a thin paper layer was left adhered to the verso of the certificate. After testing the inks and

other media on the certificate for solubility, this paper and most of the adhesive were removed with light applications of water. The certificate was spray washed on a suction table to remove remaining adhesive residues and byproducts of acid degradation. Finally, two linings of Japanese papers were applied to give it additional stability.

It was then time to rejoin the two pieces of board and reattach the certificate. The board was split along the broken edges, and lightweight pieces of Japanese paper were inserted and adhered between the laminates of one piece of the board to create reinforcement "tabs." The two boards were aligned and the tabs were fitted between the split laminates of the other piece of board. The broken edges of the board and the inner surfaces of the split laminates were coated with adhesive, and the board was joined. Losses along the join were filled with paper pulp. Mends were applied on the verso of the certificate and along the break, and the certificate was replaced in the window.

The last step of conservation treatment was to provide a new housing to hold the object so that it would be protected from shifting and flexing in the future. A backboard of cross-grained sheets of acid-free corrugated paper was sandwiched between sheets of four-ply alkaline buffered mat board to give it rigid support and mitigate acid degradation. Japanese paper hinges were adhered to the back of the object along its top and side borders, and these hinges were attached to the backboard. The object was also supported by a strip of strong Japanese paper folded over its bottom edge and adhered to the backboard.

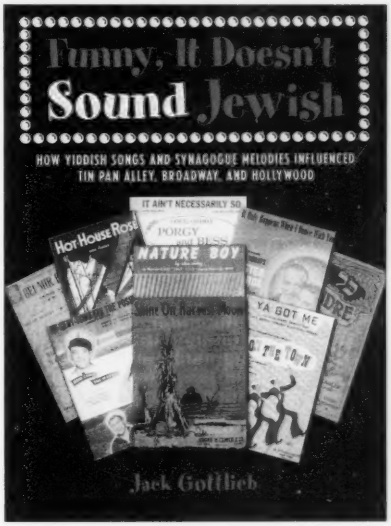
The conservator constructed a "sink" of mat board strips around the object to support a window mat and to prevent glazing material from coming into contact with the object's surface. The edges of this sink were lined with polyester batting covered with Japanese paper to create "bumpers" to help hold the object in place and protect its brittle edges. For additional protection, the housing was placed between acrylic sheeting and corrugated plastic, sealed and framed.

With the completion of the conservation of this object, the conservator met both the primary and secondary goals of treatment: the object can now safely be displayed in the exhibition "From Haven to Home," and visitors to the exhibition will be able to appreciate the role that the Congregation Rodef Scholem, and the many *landsmanschaft* like it, played in the lives of Jewish immigrants in the early years of the 20th century as they adjusted to their new homes in the United States. ◆

Annlinn Grossman is a paper conservator in the Library's Conservation Division.

'Funny, It Doesn't Sound Jewish'

Yiddish Music Subject of New Publication


Funny, It Doesn't Sound Jewish
HOW YIDDISH SONGS AND SYNAGOGUE MELODIES INFLUENCED TIN PAN ALLEY, BROADWAY, AND HOLLYWOOD
IT AIN'T NECESSARILY SO
HOT HOUSE ROSE
PORGY
NATURE BOY
Jack Gottlieb

"Funny, It Doesn't Sound Jewish: How Yiddish Songs and Synagogue Melodies Influenced Tin Pan Alley, Broadway, and Hollywood," by Jack Gottlieb, has been published jointly by the Library of Congress and the State University of New York (SUNY) Press as part of the SUNY series in Modern Jewish Literature and Culture.

The book is the product of a lifetime of research into the influence of Jewish music on popular culture by Gottlieb, underscored in his public performances, including "From Shtetl to Stage Door" and "Sing Along, the Jewish Influence on Tin Pan Alley."

"Drawing on the Library's rich collections of musical scores, sound recordings and Hebraica, this publication reveals how the American Jewish community—robust in achievement far beyond its modest size—has influenced American musical traditions," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

A resident of New York City, Gottlieb is a noted scholar of Jewish music and a prolific composer of works for orchestra, chorus, theater, opera, piano, organ and chamber ensembles. His music is published by Theophilous Music Inc. and distributed by Boosey & Hawkes Inc. He has also composed a substantive body of sacred music, which is distributed by Transcontinental Publications.

Gottlieb's compositions have been performed by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the Vienna Philharmonic, Jennie Tourel, the Gregg Smith Singers, Felicia Montealegre and Leonard Bernstein, among others.

A former president of the American Society for Jewish Music and winner of the Ahad Ha'am Award from the Center for Jewish Creativity and Culture, Gottlieb is well-known as a lecturer, reviewer and annotator. He served as Leonard Bernstein's assistant at the New York Philharmonic from 1958 to 1966 and is currently a consultant for the Leonard Bernstein estate and editor of the Leonard Bernstein newsletter. His numerous writings on Bernstein have appeared in many publications.

"Funny, It Doesn't Sound Jewish," a 306-page hardcover book with illustrations, musical scores and a CD-ROM containing 50 songs, is available for $40 in bookstores nationwide and through the Library's Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540-4985. Credit card orders are taken at (888) 682-3557. Online orders can be placed at **www.loc.gov/shop/**. ◆

Ted Kooser, 13th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress. Photo © 2004 University of Nebraska-Lincoln Photography, Tom Slocum, Lori Anderson, Jon Humiston

Voice of the Heartland

Ted Kooser Named Poet Laureate

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has announced the appointment of Ted Kooser to be the 13th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress. He will take up his duties in the fall, opening the Library's annual literary series on Oct. 7 with a reading of his work. Kooser succeeds Louise Glück.

On making the appointment, Billington said, "Ted Kooser is a major poetic voice for rural and small town America and the first Poet Laureate chosen from the Great Plains. His verse reaches beyond his native region to touch on universal themes in accessible ways."

The author of 10 collections of poetry, most recently "Delights & Shadows" (2004), Kooser was born in Ames, Iowa, in 1939. He earned his bachelor's degree at Iowa State University in 1962 and his master's degree at the University of Nebraska in 1968.

Said Kooser after his appointment: "My poems are about the world I see about me. In my most recent book, for example, there's a poem about a tattooed man I saw at a yard sale [and] a poem about two young women I observed in a cosmetics department … Poetry can offer readers fresh new ways of looking at the ordinary, everyday world."

Kooser's other collections of poetry include "Sure Signs" (1980), which received the Society of Midland Authors Prize for the best book of poetry by a midwestern writer published in that year; "One World at a Time" (1985); "Weather Central" (1994); and "Winter Morning Walks: One Hundred Postcards to Jim Harrison" (2000), winner of the 2001 Nebraska Book Award for Poetry. A book of his essays, "Local Wonders: Seasons in the Bohemian Alps" (2002), won the Nebraska Book Award for Nonfiction in 2003. The book was also chosen as the Best Book Written by a Midwestern Writer for 2002 by Friends of American Writers, and it won the Gold Award for Autobiography in ForeWord Magazine's Book of the Year Awards.

Kooser is also the author, with his longtime friend Jim Harrison, of "Braided Creek: A Conversation in Poetry" (2003), for which the two poets received the 2003 Award for Poetry from the Society of Midland Authors.

Among Kooser's other awards and honors are two National Endowment for the Arts fellowships, the Pushcart Prize, the Stanley Kunitz Prize, the James Boatwright Prize and a Merit Award from the Nebraska Arts Council. He is a visiting professor in the English department of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Background of the Laureateship

The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties required of the Poet Laureate in order to permit incumbents to work on their own projects while at the Library. Each brings a new emphasis to the position. Allen Tate (1943-44), for example, served as editor of the Library's publication of that period, The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress, during his tenure and edited the compilation "Sixty American Poets, 1896-1944." Some consultants have suggested and chaired literary festivals and conferences; others have spoken in a number of schools and universities and received the public in the Poetry Room.

Increasingly in recent years, the incumbents have sought to find new ways to broaden the role of poetry in our national life. Maxine Kumin initiated a popular women's series of poetry workshops at the Library's Poetry and Literature Center. Gwendolyn Brooks met with groups of elementary school children to encourage them to write poetry. Howard Nemerov conducted seminars at the Library for high school English classes. Most incumbents have furthered the development of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in public places—supermarkets, hotels, airports and hospitals. Rita Dove brought a program of poetry and jazz to the Library's literary series, along with a reading by young Crow Indian poets and a two-day conference titled "Oil on the Waters: The Black Diaspora," featuring panel discussions, readings and music.

Robert Hass sponsored a major conference on nature writing called "Watershed," which continues today as a national poetry competition for elementary and high school students titled "River of Words." Robert Pinsky initiated his Favorite Poem Project, which energized a nation of poetry readers to share their favorite poems in readings across the country and in audio and video recordings. Billy Collins instituted the Web site Poetry180, designed to bring a poem a day into high school classrooms. Most recently Louise Glück has brought the work of younger poets to larger audiences through the Library's reading series.

The poetry and literature reading series at the Library of Congress is the oldest in the Washington, D.C., area and among the oldest in the United States. This annual series of public poetry and fiction readings, lectures, symposia and occasional dramatic performances began in the 1940s and has been almost exclusively supported since 1951 by a gift from the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who wanted to bring the appreciation of good literature to a larger audience.

The Poetry and Literature Center administers the series and is the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a position which has existed since 1936 when the late Archer M. Huntington endowed the Chair of Poetry at the Library of Congress. Since then many of the nation's most eminent poets have served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and, after the passage of Public Law 99-194 (Dec. 20, 1985), as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry.

The Poet Laureate suggests authors to read in the literary series and plans other special literary events during the reading season. ◆

Consultants in Poetry and Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry and Their Terms of Service

Joseph Auslander	1937-1941 *
Allen Tate	1943-1944
Robert Penn Warren	1944-1945
Louise Bogan	1945-1946
Karl Shapiro	1946-1947
Robert Lowell	1947-1948
Leonie Adams	1948-1949
Elizabeth Bishop	1949-1950
Conrad Aiken	1950-1952
First to serve two terms	
William Carlos Williams	
Appointed in 1952 but did not serve	
Randall Jarrell	1956-1958
Robert Frost	1958-1959
Richard Eberhart	1959-1961
Louis Untermeyer	1961-1963
Howard Nemerov	1963-1964
Reed Whittemore	1964-1965
Stephen Spender	1965-1966
James Dickey	1966-1968
William Jay Smith	1968-1970
William Stafford	1970-1971
Josephine Jacobsen	1971-1973
Daniel Hoffman	1973-1974
Stanley Kunitz	1974-1976
Robert Hayden	1976-1978
William Meredith	1978-1980
Maxine Kumin	1981-1982
Anthony Hecht	1982-1984
Robert Fitzgerald	1984-1985
Appointed and served in a health-limited capacity, but did not come to the Library of Congress	
Reed Whittemore	1984-1985
Interim Consultant in Poetry	
Gwendolyn Brooks	1985-1986
Robert Penn Warren	1986-1987
First to be designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry	
Richard Wilbur	1987-1988
Howard Nemerov	1988-1990
Mark Strand	1990-1991
Joseph Brodsky	1991-1992
Mona Van Duyn	1992-1993
Rita Dove	1993-1995
Robert Hass	1995-1997
Robert Pinsky	1997-2000
Stanley Kunitz	2000-2001
Billy Collins	2001-2003
Louise Glück	2003-2004

** Appointed without a definite term*

'Unexpected Discovery and Delight'

Kluge Center Appoints Scholars for Fall 2004

By ROBERT SALADINI

The John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress was founded in 2000 with a gift of $60 million from Metromedia president John W. Kluge. Although it is one of the youngest centers for advanced studies in the humanities in the United States, it has been able to attract to Washington some of the best minds in the world, enabling them to have easy access to the Library's comprehensive collections and allowing them to engage in dialog with legislators, other public figures and scholars with like interests.

From distinguished world leaders to aspiring academics and artists, the scholars have found at the Library of Congress a diverse collegial place "where humanistic scholarship is pondered and explored in depth—with all the unexpected discovery and delight that world-class collections make possible," according to Kluge Center director Prosser Gifford.

The goal of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in creating the Kluge Center was to bring "as many great minds of the world [as possible], and then an even larger component of young minds, through this place so that they have a chance to use and profit from and interact with the collections and an extraordinary staff [of the Library of Congress]—a couple of thousand analysts, historians and catalogers, who themselves are an enormous scholarly resource."

The Kluge Center houses five senior Kluge Chairs (American Law and Governance, Countries and Cultures of the North, Countries and Cultures of the South, Technology and Society and Modern Culture); other senior-level chairs (Henry A. Kissinger Chair, Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in American History and Ethics and the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education and Technology); and nearly 25 postdoctoral fellows.

The scholars who are joining the Kluge Center in September are researching a diverse array of topics—from the significance of the Bible in American public life and Ottoman public opinion on the eve of World War I to the condition of slaves in 17th century South America and the causes of the Cold War and the genocide in Rwanda. The Kluge Chair for American Law and Governance has not been filled for this fall.

The list of scholars and their topics follows.

Asa Briggs

Kluge Chair of Countries and Cultures of the North

Asa Briggs is a historian who is widely known for his work in such diverse fields as social and labor history, urban studies and the history of communication. A tireless advocate of quality television in the United Kingdom and champion of the open university concept there, he was made a life peer, Baron Briggs of Lewes, in 1976. He and Vaclav Havel will share this position: Briggs for two months and Havel for three.

At the Library of Congress, Briggs will explore the divergent paths that broadcasting companies took during the 1920s and 1930s in Great Britain and the United States.

During World War II, Briggs served in the Intelligence Corps and later became a fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. He held other positions at Oxford, rising to become provost of Worcester College there. Briggs was also a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; a professor of modern history at Leeds University; professor, dean and vice-chancellor at Sussex University; and chancellor of the Open University at Milton Keynes, U.K.

Briggs has written widely on Victorian history and the broadcasting industry. His publications include "Victorian People" (1954), "History of Broadcasting in the United Kingdom" (five volumes, 1961-95), "Victorian Cities" (1963), "How They Lived, 1700-1815" (1969), "Marx in London" (1982), "A Social History of England" (1983), with his wife, Joanna Spicer, "The BBC: The First Fifty Years," (1985) and "A Social History of the Media" (2002).

Vaclav Havel

Kluge Chair of Countries and Cultures of the North

Vaclav Havel was president of Czechoslovakia and later, of the Czech Republic. He is the second former head of state to be in residence at the Kluge Center, following former President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil. One of Europe's leading political, moral and intellectual figures, Havel will be pursuing his lifelong interest as a playwright and dramatist.

Born into a well-known entrepreneurial and intellectual family, Havel was prevented by the Czechoslovak Communist authorities from continuing his studies after completing required schooling in 1951. He did, however, complete his secondary education during the evening and spent two years at a technical university. Following two years of military service, Havel worked as a stage technician and then studied drama by correspondence at the Faculty of the Theatre of the Academy of Musical Arts.

Havel's play "The Garden Party" was a major inspiration for Czechoslovak revivalist tendencies in the 1960s, which led up to the Prague Spring of 1968. Soviet troops put an end to the Prague Spring later that year, but Havel continued to be a leader of the Czech intellectual opposition and protested against the repression of the Communist regime. He was jailed on three different occasions, spending a total of five years in prison.

With the fall of East German leader Erich Honecker, followed by the dissolution of the Berlin Wall, citizens in Prague took to the streets to demonstrate, and the Communist government finally capitulated. Havel was elected president by the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia in 1989 and elected president of the newly formed Czech Republic in 1993 and again in 1998. For his literary work and his efforts as a champion of human rights, Havel has been awarded a number of international prizes.

As president of the Czech Republic, Havel was the guest of the Library of Congress in 1998 for the opening of an exhibition commemorating the 80th anniversary of the founding of the independent Czechoslovak state. At that time, the Librarian presented him with the original 1918 Declaration of Independence of the Czechoslovak nation in the hand of Thomas Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia, as a gift from the Library of Congress to the Czech Republic.

Lamin Sanneh
Kluge Chair of Countries and Cultures of the South

Lamin Sanneh, the D. Willis James Professor of Missions and World Christianity and professor of history at Yale University, will be inquiring into the institutions of Islamic governance and law before, during and after British rule in Nigeria during his residency at the Kluge Center.

A Gambian-born convert from Islam to Christianity, Sanneh graduated from the University of London with a doctorate in Islamic history and later taught at the University of Ghana and the University of Aberdeen. He served for eight years as an assistant and associate professor of the history of religion at Harvard University before moving to Yale University in 1989.

A highly respected author and sought-after lecturer and public speaker, Sanneh has written extensively on a number of religious and historical subjects. Among his many books are "Abolitionists Abroad: American Blacks and the Making of Modern West Africa" (1999), "The Crown and the Turban: Muslims and West African Pluralism" (1997) and "Encountering the West: Christianity and the Global Cultural Process: The African Dimension" (1993). For his academic work, Sanneh was made Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Lion, Senegal's highest national honor.

Philip Gold
Kluge Chair in Technology and Society

Chief of the clinical research program of the Clinical Neuroendocrinology Branch at the National Institutes of Health and a newly appointed member of the Library's Scholars' Council, Philip Gold earned his undergraduate and medical degrees at Duke University. He did his internship in internal medicine at the Boston City Hospital, followed by a residency in psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center. In 1974 he joined the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) as a clinical associate in the section on psychiatry in the laboratory of clinical science. He has been with NIMH ever since, heading first the unit on affective disorders and then the section on neuroendocrinology. In 1987 he took his current position as chief of the Clinical Neuroendocrinology Branch, which focuses on advancing knowledge that will improve the diagnosis, treatment and overall health of patients suffering from depression.

At the Kluge Center, Gold, who has long been interested in the anatomic, molecular and physiological aspects of the generalized stress response and its relationship to major depression, is narrowing his research in a topic he calls "Self-perception, Identity and Depression."

Vyacheslav Vsevolodovich Ivanov
Kluge Chair of Modern Culture

Vyacheslav Vsevolodovich Ivanov, a philologist and translator of international repute, is a professor in the department of Slavic languages and literatures and the program of Indo-European studies at the University of California at Los Angeles. During his residency at the Kluge Center, he will explore the symbols of the Old Slavic, Proto and Ancient Indian, Ancient Near Oriental and Pre-Columbian MesoAmerican cultures in his continuing study of the history of writing.

Ivanov has held many distinguished positions, including the director of the All-Union Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, chairman of the Department of Structural Typology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and chairman of the Department of the Theory and History of World Culture and professor of the Philosophical Faculty at Moscow State University. He has also served as head of the Commission for the Complex Study of Creative Activity of the Scientific Council for the World Culture at the Academy of Sciences and president of the artistic translation section of the Moscow division of the U.S.S.R. writers' union.

A member of the Library of Congress Scholars' Council, Ivanov was curator for the 1994 Library of Congress exhibition "In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Cultures," which can be seen on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/russian/russch1.html.**

Ivanov has received numerous awards, including the Lenin Prize, and he is an honorary member of the American Linguistics Society as well as a fellow of the British Academy. He received doctorates from both Moscow State University and the University of Vilnius. He is the author of more than 15 books and 1,000 journal articles and has been editor in chief of Elementa, the Journal of Slavic Studies and Comparative Cultural Semiotics, since 1992.

Melvyn P. Leffler
Henry Alfred Kissinger Scholar in Foreign Policy and International Relations

Melvyn Leffler, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences and Edward Stettinius Professor of American History at the University of Virginia, is the fourth scholar to occupy the Kissinger chair since the position was created in 2000 through the generosity of friends of the former secretary of state to honor him and emphasize the importance of foreign affairs.

Previous chair holders were Aaron Friedberg, then director of the research program in international security and acting director of the Center of International Studies at Princeton University; Klaus Larres, then Jean Monnet Professor, European Foreign and Security Policy at the School of Politics, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland; and Lanxin Xiang, then professor of international history and politics at the Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales in Geneva.

As occupant of the Kissinger chair, Leffler hopes to write a book about the Cold War to address such fundamental questions as "why it started," "why it lasted as long as it did" and "why it ended when it did."

One of the country's leading authorities on modern U.S. foreign relations, Leffler received his doctorate from Ohio State University in 1972. He has been on the faculty of the department of history at the University of Virginia since 1986.

In 1993 he won the prestigious Bancroft Prize for his book "A Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration, and the Cold War" (1992). His other works include "Specter of Communism: The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1917-1953" (1994) and "Elusive Quest: America's Pursuit of European Stability and French Security, 1919-1933" (1979). He was co-editor of "Origins of the Cold War: An International History" (1994).

Leffler served in the office of the Secretary of Defense during the Carter administration, where he worked on arms control and contingency planning as a fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations. He was a member of the U.S. delegation to a joint Soviet-American symposium on the Cold War in Moscow and Washington in 1990; he was a senior fellow at the Nobel Peace Institute in Oslo during 1993 and 1998, where he lectured on the Cold War; and he served as president of the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations in 1994.

Derrick de Kerckhove

Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education

Director of the McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology and professor in the department of French at the University of Toronto, Derrick de Kerckhove worked with Marshall McLuhan for more than 10 years as a translator, assistant and co-author. De Kerckhove's most recent book, "McLuhan for Managers: New Tools for New Thinking," was published in 2003.

De Kerckhove received his doctorate in French language and literature from the University of Toronto in 1975 and a doctorate in the sociology of art from the University of Tours (France) in 1979. Among the books he has edited or written are "Understanding 1984" (1984), "The Alphabet and the Brain" (1988), "La civilisation vidéo-chrétienne" (1990), "Brainframes: Technology, Mind and Business" (1991), "The Skin of Culture" (1995) and "Connected Intelligence" (1997).

De Kerckhove was decorated by the government of France with the order of "Les Palmes académiques" and has been a member of the Club of Rome since 1995.

The Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education and Technology was established by a gift from Alexander Papamarkou (1930-1998), an investment banker who was generous in his support of the arts, education and medicine, in honor of his grandfather, a Greek educator. Holders of the Papamarkou Chair focus their research on the Library's role in education and examine the impact of education and technology on individuals and society. De Kerckhove is the second holder of the chair, following the composer Libby Larsen.

Mark A. Noll

Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in American History and Ethics

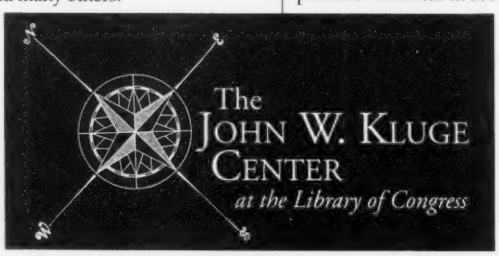
Mark A. Noll of Wheaton College is the third holder of the Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in American History and Ethics at the Kluge Center. The first to hold the chair was Judge John T. Noonan (U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit); he was followed by Jean Bethke Elshtain of the University of Chicago. Noll hopes to pursue research in the significance of the Bible in American public life.

Currently the McManis Chair of Christian Thought at Wheaton College and the co-founder and adviser for the Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals, Noll has been called the premier evangelical church historian in the United States. His scholarly interests include American theology, politics and society from the Great Awakening to the Civil War, the intellectual history of Protestantism, the cultural history of the Bible, hymn singing and evangelicalism in the North Atlantic region of the United States.

Noll received his doctorate from Vanderbilt University and has been a visiting professor at Harvard Divinity School, the University of Chicago Divinity School, Westminster Theological Seminary and Regent College of Vancouver, Canada. He is a prolific author who has written extensively on Christianity and evangelicalism. Among his many books are "The Work We Have to Do: A History of Protestants in America" (2002), "A History of Christianity in the United States and Canada" (1992), "The Scandal of the Evangelical Mind" (1994), "America's God: From Jonathan Edwards to Abraham Lincoln" (2002), "Between Faith and Criticism: Evangelicals, Scholarship, and the Bible in America" (1986) and "Adding Cross to Crown: The Political Significance of Christ's Passion" (1996).

Noll has also written numerous articles and edited works such as "God and Mammon: Protestants, Money, and the Market, 1790-1860" (2002), "Biographical Dictionary of Evangelicals" (2003), "Singing the Lord's Song in a Strange Land: Hymnody in the History of North American Protestantism" (2004) and many others.

The holder of the Maguire Chair conducts research on the ethical issues associated with American history. Research may include the conduct of politics and government at all levels of American life as well as the role of religion, business, urban affairs, law, science and medicine in the ethical dimensions of leadership.



Mohammed Arkoun

Senior Distinguished Scholar of Islamic Studies

Mohammed Arkoun is professor emeritus at the Sorbonne, director of Arabica: Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies and one of the most prominent and influential figures in Islamic studies today. His most recent book is "The Unthought in Contemporary Islamic Thought" (2002).

A native of Algeria, Arkoun studied at the faculty of literature of the University of Algiers and at the Sorbonne in Paris. His reputation was firmly established with his work on the historian and philosopher Ibn Miskawayh, Ahmad ibn Muhammad (c. 940-1030). As the editor of Arabica, Arkoun has played a significant part in attempting to shape Western-language scholarship on Islam. He is the author of numerous books in French, English and Arabic, including "Rethinking Islam" (1994) and "L'immigration: défis et richesses" (1998). His shorter studies have appeared in translation in many academic journals.

Arkoun, who delivered the distinguished Gifford Lectures in 2001 at four universities in Scotland, has been a visiting professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, Princeton University, Temple University, the University of Louvain-la-Neuve, the Pontifical Institute of Arabic Studies in Rome and the University of Amsterdam. He serves as a jury member for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture and is currently emeritus professor at the Sorbonne as well as senior research fellow and member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Ismaili Studies.

Xiacong Li

Senior Distinguished Visiting Scholar

Xiacong Li is professor of historical geography and cartography and vice director of the Centre for Ancient Chinese History Studies at Peking University. He specializes in the study of traditional Chinese architecture, temples in Beijing, canals, the Silk Road in China and Central Asia and Chinese local gazetteers. He is also a leading authority on pre-1900 Chinese maps; his book "A Descriptive Catalogue of Pre-1900 Chinese Maps in Europe" is a basic reference work for China studies.

At the Library of Congress, Li will work in both the Asian and Geography and Map divisions reviewing and selecting 100 maps found in the Library's collection of gazetteers (*fangzhi*) so that they can be made available both online and in print publications in Chinese and English. His research will focus on the maps that describe territories, boundaries, terrain, mountains and rivers, passes, fords and bridges, city walls and moats, river conservancy and dikes, transportation and courier service, graves and tombs, ancestral shrines and Buddhist and Taoist temples.

Menahem Schmelzer

Senior Distinguished Scholar

Menahem Schmelzer, professor of medieval Hebrew literature and Jewish bibliography at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, will research the interrelationship between Jewish and non-Jewish printers and publishers in 18th century Germany during his residency at the Kluge Center.

Born in Hungary, Schmelzer was a victim of both Nazi and communist oppression in his homeland. He began his studies in Semitic languages at the University of Budapest and later studied at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Budapest. With a master's degree in Jewish Studies from Copenhagen University and a diploma from the State Library School, Schmelzer emigrated to the United States and began a long association with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. There he earned a doctorate in Hebrew literature and worked in the seminary library until 1987. At the same time, he also served as assistant professor of medieval Hebrew literature, a post to which he was appointed in 1969. He was appointed full professor in 1980 and professor emeritus in 2003.

Schmelzer has published books and articles on medieval Hebrew literature and Jewish bibliography and was the editor of Aron Freimann's "Union Catalog of Hebrew Manuscripts and Their Location" (1974), Alexander Marx's "Bibliographical Studies and Notes on Rare Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America" (1977) and the poems of Isaac ben Abraham Ibn Ezra (1980).

Postdoctoral Scholars

Also in residence at the Kluge Center in the Fall of 2004 are a group of postdoctoral scholars.

- **Mustafa Aksakal, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received his doctorate from Princeton, where his dissertation won the Bayard and Cleveland E. Dodge Best Dissertation Award. An assistant professor at Fordham University, he calls his research topic "Defining Ottoman Public Opinion on the Eve of World War I."
- **Carol Benedict, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received her doctorate from Stanford University. Presently on the faculty of the history department at Georgetown University, her research project on tobacco use in China is titled "Golden-silk Smoke: A Social and Cultural History of Tobacco Consumption in China, 1550-2000."
- **Juliet Bruce, David B. Larson Fellow in Spirituality and Health**, received her doctorate from the University of Hawaii's International University for Professional Studies. Executive director of the Institute for Transformation through the Arts, Bruce is researching the theory and practice of creative self-expression for healing purposes.
- **Gian-Mario Cao, Kluge Fellow**, has been a research fellow at the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel. He received his doctorate from the Scuole Normale Superiore of Pisa and is researching "Diogenes Laertius: Medieval and Renaissance 'Fortuna' and Bibliography."
- **Ruth Clements, Kluge Fellow**, received her doctorate from the Harvard Divinity School. Chief of publications at the Orion Center for the Study of the Dead Sea Scrolls at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, she calls her project "Biblical Interpretation and Christian-Jewish Controversy: Interaction, Influence, and Rhetoric in the 2nd-3rd Centuries C.E."
- **Amirul Hadi, Rockefeller Fellow in Islamic Studies**, is a lecturer and chair of the department of Islamic studies at the State Institute of Islamic Studies Ar-Raniry in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. A recipient of a doctorate from McGill University, Hadi's research topic is called "War and Peace Among a Muslim People of Sumatra: A Study of Acehnese Hikayat Prangs (Heroic Poems)."
- **Athanase Hagengimana, Kluge Fellow**, will attempt to explain the psychological processes underlying the 1994 Rwandan genocide, basing his research on the existing literature about genocide and on data from interviews and self-reports of 200 genocide perpetrators. An instructor in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, he calls his project "Psycho-social Causes of Rwanda Genocide."
- **John Hanson, Rockefeller Fellow in Islamic Studies**, is associate professor of history and director of African studies at Indiana University. He earned his doctorate at Michigan State University and plans to do his research on "Modernity, Transnational Islam, and Africa: The Ahmadiyya Muslim Movement in the 20th Century Gold Coast/Ghana."
- **Lu Liu, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of Chinese history at the University of Tennessee. She received her doctorate from the University of California at San Diego and is doing her research on "Mass Migration in Wartime China."
- **Rama Mantena, Kluge Fellow**, is visiting assistant professor of history at Smith College. She received her doctorate from the University of Michigan and calls her research project "Language, Temporality, and Progress in Colonial South India."
- **Robert Mason, Kluge Fellow**, is a lecturer in history at the University of Edinburgh. He received his doctorate from Oxford University, and he calls his research project "America's Minority: The Republican Party and the U.S. Electorate from Hoover to Reagan."
- **Kate Masur, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant editor of the Freedmen and Southern Society Project at the University of Maryland history department. A recipient of a doctorate from the University of Michigan, Masur's research project is titled "Unworthy of the Nation: Black Rights and the Failure of Democracy in Civil War-era America."
- **Kathrin Meyer, Kluge Fellow**, is a historian and translator for S. Fischer-Verlag. She received her doctorate from the Technical University of Berlin and will do research on "Reconstruction of Cultural Life in a Divided City: Denazification of Artists by the Allied Kommandatura Berlin."
- **Scott Palmer, Kluge Fellow**, received his doctorate from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He is an assistant professor in the department of history at Western Illinois University, and he calls his research project "Forging Colossus: Monumentality, Modernity, and the Soviet-Built Environment."
- **Karl Qualls, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received his doctorate from Georgetown University. Currently an assistant professor at Dickinson College, his project on postwar reconstruction in the Soviet Union is titled "History in City Plans: Politics, Everyday Life and Myth-making in Soviet Reconstruction, 1944-54."
- **Hassan Rezaei, Rockefeller Islamic Studies Fellow**, is a research fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute in Hamburg. He received his doctorate from Tarbiat Modarres University in Tehran, and he calls his research project "The Immutable and the Mutable in the Islamic Criminal Justice Theory and the Iranian Post-revolutionary Practice."
- **Marcia Ristaino, Kluge Staff Fellow** (see story on page 186).
- **Melhem Salman, Rockefeller Islamic Studies Fellow**, is a retired World Bank official. He received his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University, and his research topic is called "A Biography of Salman al Farsi: 7th Century Luminary and Model for the Present."
- **Patricia Sieber, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received her doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley in classical Chinese literature. Currently an associate professor in Chinese literature at Ohio State University, her research is on "The Formation of Modern Sinology."
- **Douglas Slaymaker, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of Japanese in the department of Russian and Eastern studies at the University of Kentucky. He received his doctorate from the University of Washington and will be researching "The Japanese Imagination of France During the Prewar and Postwar Years."
- **Temule (Temur), Kluge Fellow**, received his doctorate from Nanjing University and is currently an assistant professor of history there. His research project is called "Mongolia of the Imagination: Western Travelers in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries, with Special Emphasis on Owen Lattimore."
- **Roy Tsao, Kluge Fellow**, is a visiting assistant professor at Georgetown University. A doctoral recipient from Princeton University, he calls his research project "The Political Philosophy of Hannah Arendt."
- **Gillian Weiss, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of history at Case Western Reserve University. She received her doctorate from Stanford University, and her research project is titled "Back from Barbary: French Slavery in the Early Modern Mediterranean."
- **Nancy E. van Deusen, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received her doctorate from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. An associate professor at Western Washington University, she calls her project "Of Human Bondage: Personal Servitude in Three Andean Cities: Lima, Huamanga, and La Plata, 1535-1650."
- **Galina Yermolenko, Library of Congress International Studies Fellow**, received her doctorate from Marquette University, where she is an assistant professor in the humanities department. She calls her research project "Roxolana: From Slave to Legend."
- **Thomas Zeller, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of history at the University of Maryland. His doctorate is from Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich, and his research project is titled "The View from the Road in the U.S. and Germany, 1920-1970."

For more information about any of the fellowships or programs offered by the John W. Kluge Center, contact the Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302, fax (202) 707-3595, or visit the Web at **www.loc.gov/kluge/**. ◆

Robert Saladini is a program officer in the Kluge Center.

Staff Standout

Marcia Ristaino Selected Next Kluge Staff Fellow

By PEGGY K. PEARLSTEIN

Marcia Ristaino, senior Chinese acquisitions specialist in the Chinese Acquisitions Section, has been selected as the Library's next Kluge Staff Fellow. She will begin her residency at the John W. Kluge Center on Oct. 1 for a period of up to 12 months.

In addition to the Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the human sciences, the senior chairs and fellowships supported by the Kluge endowment, the Kluge Center also provides for the selection of a competitively selected Library of Congress staff fellow each year.

The fellowship applications submitted this year by Library staff were reviewed and rated for their completeness and appropriateness to the goals of the program. Because of their overall excellence and the wide range of proposed subjects, all of the applications were forwarded to an outside review committee, which recommended Ristaino's selection.

The title of Ristaino's project is "The World Was His Parish: Father Jacquinot and the Chinese Refugees." The outcome of her research will be a case study of a French Jesuit, Robert Jacquinot de Besange, S.J. (1878-1946), who worked among Chinese refugees in Shanghai during the Sino-Japanese War years, 1937-1940. The priest's acclaim comes from his success in establishing a safe zone for at least 250,000 Chinese fleeing from the Japanese military onslaught during the months after August 1937 when the war reached Shanghai.

Jacquinot engaged in an early form of shuttle diplomacy and won substantial support from Japanese Foreign Minister Hirota Koki, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his humanitarian efforts. Roosevelt alone made $850,000 available to Jacquinot for the refugee camps. In addition to describing Jacquinot's contributions to peacemaking and refugee affairs, Ristaino's study should succeed in reviving interest in this remarkable and colorful individual.

Michaela McNichol

Marcia Ristaino

Ristaino plans to use her knowledge of French, Chinese and Japanese to gain insight from the relevant resources that are in the Library's collections. These include at least six leading Shanghai publications of the period of research, numerous valuable secondary sources in both English and French, travel literature, religious journals, missionary publications, journalists' writings, and photographs and city maps of the period.

Ristaino also plans to consult the extensive microfilm records of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Files, which detail the Japanese presence in Shanghai; the 27-volume "Minutes of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1854-1943," the body that presided over the Shanghai International Settlement where Father Jacquinot worked, which were only recently acquired by the Library; and the many local histories (*difang zhi*) and historical records (*wenshi ziliao*) that provide a Chinese view of the priest and his work among the Chinese.

Other relevant materials include the U.S. Congressional Records for the period of Jacquinot's fundraising work in the United States and the 46-volume "British Documents on Foreign Affairs: Reports and Papers of the Foreign Office Confidential Print, 1914-1939," which are all in the Library's collections.

Ristaino joined the Library staff in 1981 as a senior China research analyst in the Federal Research Division, where she worked until 1990. From 1990 to 1997, she handled East Asian acquisitions in the Order Division. Since 1997 she has been a senior Chinese acquisitions specialist in the Chinese Acquisitions Section.

Ristaino graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1962 with a bachelor's degree in European history. She received a master's degree in Asian Studies from the University of Hawaii in 1964 and earned a doctorate in history from Georgetown University in 1977.

Ristaino has published two books: "Port of Last Resort: Diaspora Communities of Shanghai" (Stanford University Press, 2002) and "China's Art of Revolution: The Mobilization of Discontent, 1927 and 1928" (Duke University Press, 1987). She has also written chapters for other books, articles for journals and presented papers at several conferences.

In addition to working at the Library, Ristaino has served as a member of the executive committee of the Council on East Asian Libraries (1997-2001), as executive editor (1992) of the Washington Journal of Modern China, and she has taught courses on modern Chinese history, East Asian civilization and Japanese history at local colleges and universities. ◆

Peggy Pearlstein is an area specialist in the Hebraic Section of the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division.

Words of the Naxi

Rare Pictographic Chinese Writings Available Online

A Naxi warrior rides a white bull, ca. 1500 (?)

"Selections from the Naxi Manuscript Collection," a presentation of items from the Library of Congress' Asian Division, is now available on the Global Gateway Web site at **http://international.loc.gov/intldl/naxihtml/.**

The presentation features ceremonial writings of the Naxi people of China's Yunnan Province. The Library's Naxi collection (see Information Bulletin, June 1999) is the largest outside of China and is considered one of the finest in the world. The Naxi use a unique pictographic writing system that is similar to the ancient Egyptian and Mayan writing systems. It is the only living pictographic language in the world today. This online presentation features 185 manuscripts, a 392-foot funerary scroll and an annotated catalog of the entire collection.

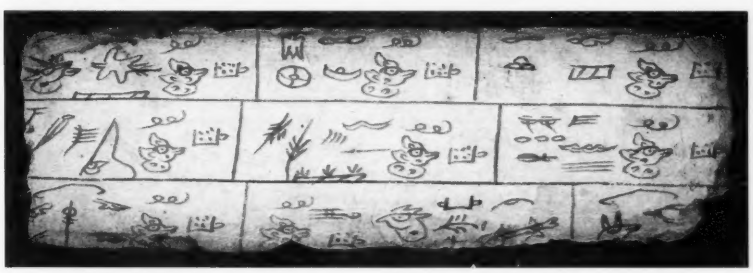
The Naxi are one of 56 ethnic national minorities in China. Located in the remote mountain valleys of the Yunnan province in southwest China near the Tibetan and Burmese borders, the Naxi Kingdom flourished from the eighth century until 1724, when it came under direct Chinese rule. Today the Naxi population is estimated at 295,000.

Naxi pictographs differ from Chinese characters; they appear more like Egyptian or Mayan hieroglyphs with many recognizable figures of animals and objects. Practicing Naxi priests, called *dongbas*, use a simplified pictographic system to produce manuscripts, which are used for ceremonies such as funerals and blessings.

The *dongbas* create the manuscripts on coarse, handmade paper (usually in the form of booklets) and use them as prompts for religious rituals and shamanistic ceremonies. During the ceremonies, the edges of the books are burned so that the smoke transmits the message of the book to the heavens. When the priests die, the sacred books are buried with them in mountain caves and sometimes burned in funeral pyres, which accounts for the rarity of the Library's Naxi collection.

The 185 manuscripts included in this online presentation are only a small sample of the 3,342 total items housed in the Asian Division. This is the first time that a large collection of Naxi manuscripts has been cataloged, selectively digitized and published on the Web. The Web site also includes essays that detail the acquisition and development of this manuscript collection from Joseph Rock and Quentin Roosevelt II (grandson of Theodore).

The Library of Congress Global Gateway Web site of international collections and links to international Web sites is available at **http://international.loc.gov/.** "Selections from the Naxi Manuscript Collection" is under the link "Individual Digital Collections," which includes links to presentations of other international materials. ◆



This manuscript instructs the reader how to conduct a ceremony for casting out evil spirits, from the same time period.

Swann Foundation Announces Grants for 2005-2006

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, which is administered by the Library of Congress, has awarded academic grants for the 2004-2005 academic year to three applicants: Amy Robin Hoffman, Nicole Tucker Keith and Hillary Chute. In lieu of awarding a single large fellowship to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon, as it has in the past, the foundation's advisory board decided to support three applicants' projects with smaller, individual academic grants of $1,500 each.

Chute, a doctoral candidate in English at Rutgers University, will receive support to research her dissertation, "Contemporary Graphic Narratives: History, Aesthetics, Ethics." She is focusing on historically based graphic narratives, and she draws on narrative and visual art theory as well as postmodern literary theory to argue that the expansive, dynamic and distinctive form of graphic narratives gives them special advantage in realizing historical representation.

Keith, a candidate for a master's

continued on page 189

NEH, AFS, AFC

Humanities Funds Publication of Folklife Collection

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded a grant of $150,000 to the American Folklore Society (AFS) for work on the publication of a scholarly edition of the American Folklife Center's James Madison Carpenter Collection, one of the most significant collections of British traditions of the 20th century. The grant will be administered by the AFS and managed by a team of British and American folklorists in consultation with the American Folklife Center (AFC) and the AFS.

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress was created by Congress in 1976 "to preserve and present American Folklife." The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established at the Library in 1928 as a repository for American Folk Music. The center and its collections have grown to encompass all aspects of folklore and folklife from this country and around the world.

From the James Madison Carpenter Collection in the Library's American Folklife Center: "Pace-eggers" in Yorkshire, England, perform a traditional folk play in return for decorated "pace eggs" (also known as "paste eggs") and gifts at Easter, ca. 1925.

The American Folklore Society, founded in 1888, is an international association of people who create and communicate knowledge about folklore throughout the world. Its more than 2,200 members and subscribers are scholars, teachers and librarians at colleges and universities; professionals in arts and cultural organizations; and community members involved in folklore work.

AFC staff will aid in the preparation of the edition through consultation and reference work. The grant will allow this major collaborative effort to continue so that the public will have complete access to one of the most important collections of British folk music, dance and drama in the future.

The NEH grant will allow the completion of the first phase of the critical edition, which will cover the ballads, sea shanties, folk plays, songs associated with folk play and folk dance, and instrumental music. For the first time, Carpenter's extensive treasury of texts and transcriptions will be available in print, taking its place in importance alongside other great compilations such as the Frank C. Brown Collection and the Grieg-Duncan Folk Song Collection.

Folklorist James Madison Carpenter (1888-1983) was born in Blacklands, Miss. He became a scholar of traditional song under George Lyman Kittredge at Harvard University, where he received his doctorate in 1929. Immediately he set off for Great Britain, where over the next six years he collected more than 6,000 song texts and 500 versions of folk plays, as well as narratives, games and other traditions. In addition, Carpenter's subsequent work in the United States yielded an important body of material, including some of the earliest and best African American narrative recordings.

In 1972 the Library of Congress purchased the collection from Carpenter, and in 1999 Julia Bishop, leading a team of British folklore scholars, created an item-level catalog of the collection at the Library, making the Carpenter materials more accessible to the public. This catalog is available at **www.hrionline.ac.uk/carpenter/,** and it was the first step toward the scholarly publication of this rare musical archive.

A preliminary finding aid to the collection is available on the Library of Congress' Web site at **www.loc.gov/folklife/guides/carpenter.html.** The American Folklife Center has completed the digitization of all items in the Carpenter collection and plans to place the whole collection online in the near future, with links to the online catalog. ◆

Songs of Appalachia

Folklife Center Grants First Henry Reed Award

The American Folklife Center (AFC) at the Library of Congress has announced that the first recipient of an award of $500 from the Henry Reed Fund for Folk Artists is Appalachian ballad singer Elizabeth LaPrelle, a 16-year-old tradition-bearer.

The Henry Reed Fund was established to benefit folk artists and to honor master Appalachian fiddler Henry Reed. It was conceived by the former head of the Archive of Folk Song and founding director of the AFC, Alan Jabbour, upon his retirement in 1999. Reed and Jabbour met in Virginia in the late 1960s while working together to document Reed's expansive repertoire. The legendary Reed was also Jabbour's mentor and taught him many tunes on the fiddle. Reed died in 1968 at the age of 84.

LaPrelle hails from Rural Retreat, Va. She has been singing at fiddlers' conventions and other traditional musical gatherings since 1999. That year, at age 11, she was awarded second place in the Junior Folk Song competition at the Mount Airy (Va.) Fiddlers' Convention. She earned the same honor for the next two years, and in 2002 amd 2003 she took the first place award. In 2003 she was also awarded third place in the Adult Folk Song Competition and second place in the Youth Competition at the Elk Creek (Va.) Fiddlers' Convention.

Henry Reed Award winner Elizabeth LaPrelle

LaPrelle planned to use the award to help finance her travels to music gatherings this summer. This will allow her not only to perform and compete, but also to be surrounded by older singers from whom she can learn traditional songs, style and aesthetics.

Jon Lohman, director of the Virginia Folklife Program at the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, said of LaPrelle: "Elizabeth attends to these time-honored ballads with a level of comfort and conviction rarely found these days, let alone by someone of such a young age. There is a real kind of chilling effect of her singing—a sense that while she may not have 'lived' it, she certainly feels it."

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress was created by Congress in 1976 "to preserve and present American Folklife." The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established at the Library in 1928 as a repository for American Folk Music. The center and its collections have grown to encompass all aspects of folklore and folklife from America and around the world. ◆

Swann

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degree in landscape architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, has been awarded an academic grant to support her research project, "Studies in Landscape Representation: Interrelations and Interdependencies." Keith proposes to explore how artists represent landscape in comics. She will analyze how these artists' representations of landscape work within their sequences of imagery and how these relate to landscape architects' approaches to landscape in their drawings.

Hoffman is a candidate for a master's degree in English literature at the University of Connecticut, and her thesis deals with "The Many Faces of Edward Gorey." Hoffman will investigate Gorey's work in the area of caricature by focusing on his dual identities as writer and artist and giving special attention to the artist's portrayals of himself.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists that spanned two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in the 1970s. Swann's original purpose was to build a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art. The foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. The Swann Foundation normally awards one fellowship annually, with a stipend of $15,000.

The next deadline for applications for the 2005-2006 academic year is Feb. 15, 2005. Guidelines and application forms, which have recently been revised, are available through the Swann Foundation's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/**; by e-mailing swann@loc.gov; or by calling Martha Kennedy in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress at (202) 707-9115. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

'Letters About Literature' Winners At National Book Festival

By JOHN Y. COLE

The six national winners of the Center for the Book's annual "Letters About Literature" program will read their winning letters in the "Teens & Children" Pavilion at the fourth annual National Book Festival on Oct. 9 on the National Mall. The students, their parents and a teacher will be brought to Washington by Target Stores, the sole "Letters About Literature" national retail sponsor. Target is also presenting each national winner with a $500 Target GiftCard.

A national reading and writing program, "Letters About Literature" invites young readers in grades 4-12 to write a personal letter to an author, past or present, who has somehow changed their view of the world or themselves. The program has three competition levels: upper elementary school, middle school and secondary, with state and national winners at each level. At each level, "Letters About Literature" aims to encourage young readers to explore their personal response to a book and then express that response in a creative, original way.

Forty-one state centers for the book participated in the 2003-2004 program, which was directed by Center for the Book consultant Catherine Gourley. More than 40,000 letters were received, read and judged. The state winners were listed and congratulated on April 23 in a full-page announcement in USA Today. Many of the state winners read their letters at ceremonies this spring at various state capitals and state literary landmarks. The six national winners were chosen from among the state winners by a special panel of judges.

The six national winners, the authors to whom they addressed their letters and the titles of the books are: Gregory Tellier, a student at St. Bernard's High School in Fitchburg, Mass., who wrote to

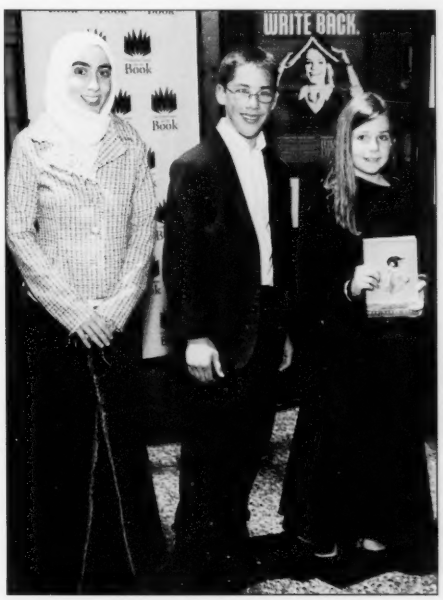
Mary-Caitlin Harding, the national level II (middle school) winner, received her state award in June at the Mark Twain House in Hartford, Conn., during a ceremony arranged by the Connecticut Center for the Book.

The Massachusetts Center for the Book arranged a ceremony honoring Gregory Tellier, its state level III (secondary school) winner, whose award was presented by Massachusetts Lt. Governor Kerry Healy. Tellier also won the national level III award.

Valerie Tripp, author of "Kit Learns a Lesson"; Adam Jackson, a student at Lakeshore Middle School in Mooresville, N.C., who wrote to Ben Mikaelsen, author of "Petey"; Mary-Caitlin Harding, a student at Whisconier Middle School in Brookfield, Conn., who wrote to Hans Christian Andersen, author of "The Little Match Girl"; Jackson Fisher, a student at Morley Elementary in Lincoln, Neb., who wrote to Carl Hiaasen, author of "Hoot"; Hannah Catabia, a student at St. Mary's Academy in Riverside, R.I., who wrote to Erich Maria Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front"; and T.J. Cienki, a student at Hanaford Elementary in East Greenwich, R.I., who wrote to Avi, author of "Crispin: The Cross of Lead."

For further information concerning "Letters About Literature" and the 2004-2005 competition (deadline for entries is Dec. 4), visit the "Letters About Literature" Web site at **www.loc.gov/letters** or call the Center for the Book at (202) 707-5221. ◆

John Cole is the director of the Center for the Book.



California's Letters About Literature winners at the California Center for the Book's annual Books Change Lives awards ceremony, held at the Sacramento Tsakopoulos Library Galleria on May 20. From left, Altaf Saadi (level III), Alex Bland (level II), and Alexandra Dwight (level I). The ceremony also presented California's first Books Change Lives Award to author Pam Muñoz Ryan, whose novel "Esperanza Rising" inspired California students to enter Letters About Literature.

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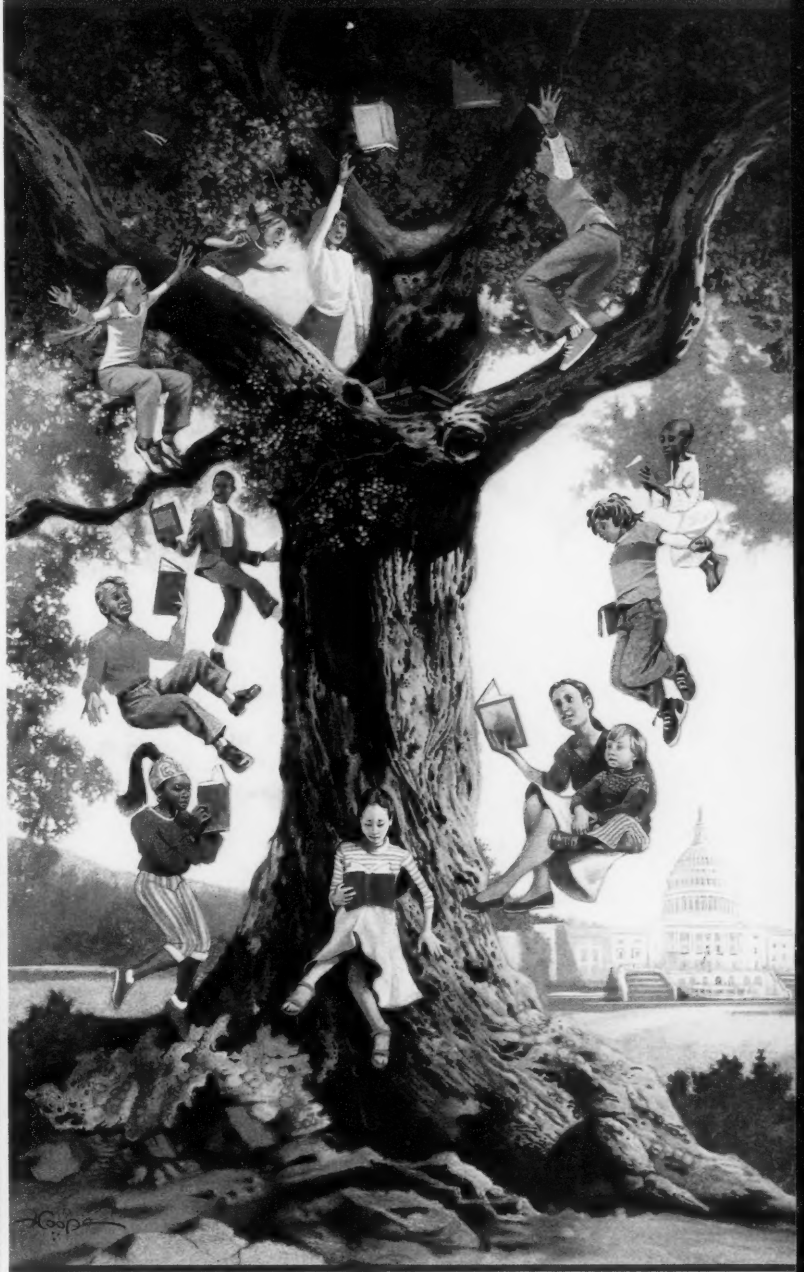

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